THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.
THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE at THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with the legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expreseed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.
Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.
W. L. POMEROY.
July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves, Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.
MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale
Cakes and Candies of great Variety,
and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.
She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 2?, 1855. 79—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1855. No. 85.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.
Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.
The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.
Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.
BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.
Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE GRIST MILL ON HOUSE'S CREEK having been put in complete repair, is now grinding Wheat and Corn. The excellence of the Flour ground at this mill is well known.
Sept. 1, 1855. 82—4tp.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color. Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and be advantage of receiving leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
00 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every ind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted o give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous o mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's addlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and ried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT O MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North arolina, all of which are now in operation and have given he most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order ne day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines o make room for this. They are warranted for five years, nd delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable rms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 res on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene nes unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this antation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This lantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles f Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five iles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long nown as one of the most valuable in this portion of the tate. E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hartt and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in he above line executed with care and dispatch. The well nown *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in ake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, mmediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The athouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildngs, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great ariety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which s cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement -some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if anted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, nd many valuable improvements, it is in every respect derable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and xamine the premises for themselves at as early a day as racticable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic nd North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one undred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and hich may hereafter become due on said subscription, the aid County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will ear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *mi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at e "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. hese bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one housand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, ithout the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued ith *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of e interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, ill be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of raven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* f the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand ght hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of axable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by he subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common awns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties om the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. all at McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

NEGROES FOR SALE.—ON THE 19TH OF September I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in ittsborough, eight negroes belonging to the estate of oshua Williams, deceased, consisting of men, boys, and rls, on one and two years credit—of those who purchase em, a bond and approved security will be required, bonds aring interest from date. This 8th of August, 1855, by decree of the Supreme Court.
WILLIAM GRIFFIN, *Executor.*
Aug 15th, 1855. 77.—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:
On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:
All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*
On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:
In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)
In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)
In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)
In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)
On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:
In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)
In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)
On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:
The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.
Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.
An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.
In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.
The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.
The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.
CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the deposits allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 18mo muslin.
The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.
NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.
A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin. 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.
* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.
For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

FALL TRADE.

MUIR & BRYAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 58 SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg, Va.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR FALL STOCK OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, embracing a large assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodger's Pocket Cutlery, Table Cutlery, from different manufacturers in single dozens and Setts of 51 pieces—Well, Trace, Log and Breast Chains, Knob, Stock, and Padlocks, Flower, Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Anvils, of all grades and prices; Ames' and Rowland's Spades and Shovels, Genuine Hartford, Collins' and Leverett's Axes, Axels and Springs of all sizes; Circular, Pit, and Cross-Cut Saws, of Hoe & Co., and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools of all descriptions, and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments. To all of which we invite the attention of the trade generally.
MUIR & BRYAN,
Sign of the Pad Lock, No. 58, Sycamore st.,
Petersburg, Va.
August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, situated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.
LEMUEL E. HARDY.
September 1, 1855 82—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.
THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.
TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.
REFERENCES: Right Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBRIODERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas, Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Goooods.
Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And partic

PREMIUM LIST

Of the first Annual Fair of the Chowan Agricultural Society, to be held October 25th and 26th, 1855.

BRANCH FIRST---LIVE STOCK.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Class—Thorough Breed.

1 For the best Stallion over 4 years old, $10
2 For 2d best do " " 5
3 For the best Brood Mare " " 5
4 For 2d best do " " 3
5 For the best Stallion over 2 and under 4 years 5
In this class purity of blood being the highest point of distinction, a well authenticated pedigree must, in every case accompany each animal first on exhibition, to compete for any of the above premiums.

Second Class—Quick Draught and Saddle Horses.

1 For the best Stallion over 4 years old, $10
2 For 2d best do " " 5
3 For the best Brood Mare, 5
4 For 2d best Brood Mare, over 4 years old, 3
5 For the best Stallion over 2 and under 4 years old, 3
6 For the best Saddle-Horse, mare or gelding, 5
7 For the best pr. matched Carriage Horses, raised in the State, 10
8 For the best Single-Harness Horse, raised in the State, 5
In this class, individual excellence in form, action and disposition, will be regarded as chief points of merit.

Third Class—Heavy Draught Horses.

1 For the best Stallion over 4 years old, $5
2 For 2nd best do 3
3 For the best Brood-Mare over 4 years old, 3
4 For 2nd best do 2
5 For best Stallion over 2 and under 4 years old, 5
6 For the best Mare " 2 " 4 5
7 For the best pair heavy Draught Horses, raised in the State, 5
In this class, form, size, and docility, will be regarded as chief excellencies.

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

IMPORTED.

1 For the best Jack, with appr'vd certificates, $5
2 For the best Jennett, " " 5

RAISED IN THE STATE.

1 For the best and largest Jack, 10
2 For the best and largest Jennett, 5

MULES.

1 For the best pair of Mules, (raised in the State,) 5
2 For the best single Mule " " 2

SECOND DIVISION.

CATTLE.

First Class—Short Horns and Durhams.

1 For the best Bull over 3 years old, 5
2 For the best do " 2 " and under 3, 3
3 For the best do " 1 " and under 2, 2
4 For the best Calf, 2
5 For the best Cow over 3 years old, 5
7 For the best Heifer Calf, 2
The same classification adopted, and the same premiums offered for Devons,

AYRSHIRES.

1 For the best Bull, $5
2 For the best Cow, 5

ALDERNEYS.

1 For the best Bull, 5
2 For the best Cow, 5

HEREFORDS.

1 For the best Bull, 5
2 For the best Cow, 5

GRADES OF MIXED BLOOD AND NATIVE CATTLE.

1 For the best Bull, 10
2 For the best Cow, 5

IMPORTED CATTLE.

(Where the word imported is used, it is understood the animal must be brought from beyond the United States.)

1 For the best Bull, 10
2 For the best Cow, 5

WORKING OXEN.

1 For the best pair Work Oxen, 5

FAT CATTLE.

1 For the best lot of fat cattle, not less than 3, 5
2 For the best single fat ox or cow, 3
3 For the best spayed Heifer, 5

MILCH COWS.

1 For the best Milch Cow, 5
2 For 2nd best Milch Cow, 3

THIRD DIVISION.

SHEEP.

First Class—Merino, Cotswold, or Southdown.

1 For the best Buck, 5
2 For the best pen of Ewes (not less than 3) 3
3 For the best pen of lambs, (not less than 3,) 3

Second Class—Natives or Grades.

1 For the best Buck, 3
2 For the best pen Ewes (not less than 3,) 3
3 For the best pen lambs, (not less than 3,) 2

GOATS.

1 For the best pair of Cashmere Goats, $
2 For the best pair of Alpaccas,
3 For the best African Milking Goat,

FOURTH DIVISION.

SWINE.

First Class—Large Breed.

1 For the best Boar over 2 years old, $2
2 For the best Breeding Sow over 2 years old, with not less than 4 pigs, 2
3 For the best lot of 6 pigs under 10 months old, 2
This class includes Berkshires, Chesters, Woburns, Graziers, Bedford and Duchess County; and their grades, size, form, and fitness as pork hogs, will be the chief objects of attraction.

Second Class—Small Breed.

1 For the best Boar over 2 years old, $2
2 " " " Breeding Sow " 2 " and not less than 4 Pigs, 2
3 " " " Boar or Sow under 2 years old, 2
4 " " " lot of 6 Pigs under 10 mo's old, 3
In this class is included Suffolk Essex, Neapolitan, Chinese, Guinea, Snap-Dragon, and their grades, and will be regarded chiefly for their fattening qualities.

Third Class—Natives.

1 For the best Boar over 2 years old, $3
2 " 2d " " " " " " 2
3 " best Breeding Sow with 4 pigs, 3
4 " 2d " " " " " 2
5 " best Boar or Sow, 2
6 " 2d " " " 2
7 " lot of 6 Pigs under 10 mo's old, 2
8 " " " lot of 10 fat hogs of any breed, 2
9 " " " Single fat hog (raised in the State,)

POULTRY.

1 Best pair Shanghais, $1
2 " Brahmas 1
3 " Game 1
4 " Cross Breed, 1
5 " Wild Turkey, 1
6 " Domestic " 1

BRANCH SECOND---AGRICULTURE.

First Class—Field Crops—(In the State.)

To be awarded by the "Ex Com." at a meeting to be held for that purpose in ——— next.

1 For best Crop of Wheat, not less than five acres, nor less than 25 bushels per acre, $2
2 For 2 do. do. $3
3 Best crop of Indian corn not less than five acres, to be shelled and weighed between the — of — and the — of — not less than 15 bushels per acre, 5
4 Second best do do 3
5 Best crop Oats, not less than one acre, nor less than 40 bushels per acre, 5
6 Best crop of Beans or Peas, not less than one acre, nor less than 25 bushels per acre, 5
7 Best crop of Cotton on not less than 4 acres, 5
8 Second best do do 3
9 Best crop or Native Grass Hay raised on 2 acres, one bale sent as a sample, 5
10 Best crop of Foreign Grass Hay raised on 2 acres, one bale sent as a sample, 5
11 Best crop of Sweet Potatoes, on not less than half of an acre, 5
12 Best crop of Irish potatoes, not less than half an acre, 5
13 Best crop of Turnips, not less than half an acre, 3
14 Best crop of Beets, not less than 1-2 an acre, 60 lbs. per bushel, nor less than 400 bushels per acre, 3
15 Best crop of corn fodder, not less than 1 acre, with an account of culture, preservation, &c.; 3
16 For best 1-2 acre Clover Seed, 3
17 For best 1-2 acre Timothy Seed 3
18 For best 1-2 acre Broom Corn, 2
19 For best 1-2 acre Flax Seed, not less than 12 bushels per acre, 2
20 For the best average products, to the acre throughout the entire crop, of Wheat Tobacco, Corn or Cotton, 5

Statements to be made by competitors on Field Crops

1. The land must be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy of the measurement, and the quantity of ground.

2. The applicant shall make affidavit, according to the forms annexed, to the quantity of grain raised on the ground, entered on the premium list, which affidavit must accompany the application for premiums, together with a sample of the grain.

3. The principal object of the Society being to promote profitable cultivation, it does not offer premiums for crops produced by extravagant expenditure; therefore, a detailed certified account of the expense of cultivation, must be made; the expense of labor and manures stated; and the kind of manure used.

4. The kind and condition of soil; the quantity and kind of seed used. The time and mode of planting or sowing, stated.

Samples of grain and vegetables produced, to be exhibited at the Chowan Agricultural Fair, where practicable, and also to be sent to the Ex. Com. at Edenton prior to the meeting of the Committee in October.

5. The grain must either be weighed or measured in a legal half bushel, corn to be measured in the ear, and an avarage specimen of not less than 20 bushels of ears shelled, cleaned, and weighed or measured, as above, after the —— of —— and the number of bushels thus estimated, stated in the affidavit.

FORMS OF AFFIDAVIT.

——— County, ——— being duly sworn, says accurately measured the land upon which —— raised a crop of ——— the past season, and the quantity of land is ——— acres and no more. [Signed]
A. B.
Sworn to before me, this ——day of ——, 185.

——— County, ——— being sworn, says he raised a crop of —— the past season upon the land measured by —— and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was — bushels and no more, (or measured in a seal half bushel, as the case may be,) and that the statements in regard to the manner of cultivation &c. are correct, to the best of my knowledge (Signed) C. D.
Sworn to before me, this —— day of ——,185. ——— ———, Justice.

Second Class—Agricultural Productions, Raised by the Exhibitor.

1 For the best variety of Bread Corn, one bushel as sample,
2 " " " Stock " 1 do. do. 1
3 " " " Wheat 1 do. do. 1
4 " " " Field Peas, 1 do. do. 2
5 " " " Sweet Potat' 1 do. do. 2
6 " " " Irish do. 1 do. do. 2
7 " " " Cott'n, 2 Stalks as Sample, 2
8 " " " Grass Seeds adapted to the South for Hay or Grazing 3
9 For best specimen of Cotton, 5 lbs. in seed, 2
10 For the greatest variety of the above articles raised on one farm, 3

Third Class—Farm Products.

1 For the best half barrel Pickled or Mess Beef, $2
2 " " " " Mess Pork, 1
3 " " half dozen Bacon Hams regardless of age, 2
4 " " " Mutton or Venson Hams, 2
5 " " half barrel Roe and Cut Herrings. 2
6 " " " Shad, 2
7 " " " Mullet, 2

Exhibitors must state in full, in writing, the mode of Pickling the Beef and Pork, and curing and Preserving the Bacon.

DAIRY.

1 Best jar of Fresh Butter, not less than five lbs., 2
2 Best firkin of Butter 6 months old not less than twenty lbs.' 2
3 Best New Cheese, 2
4 Best Old Cheese 12 months old, 2
The process of making and preserving the butter and cheese, must be given in full by the exhibitor.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c. &c.

1 For the best specimen of Wheat Flour, not less than 1 barrel, $2
2 " 2nd " do, do. do. 1
3 " " do. Corn Meal, 1 barrel. 1
4 " " do. Flour Bread 3 loves 1
5 " " do. Corn Bread three Loves, 1
6 " " do. Honey (strained) half gallon, 1
7 " " do. " in Comb 5 lbs. 1
8 " " do. Crackers, Soda, butter, and water, 10 lbs. 1
9 For the best and greatest variety of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups, Cordials, &c. &c., made, and exhibited by the same individual, 3
10 For the best specimen of the following dried fruits not less than 1-2 bushel;——Peaches, Pears, Figs, Apples, Grapes, Plums, Cherries, and Whortle berries, for each, 2
11 For the best and greatest variety of the above dried fruits made and exhibited by the same individual, 2
12 For the best specimen Domestic Wine, not less than 1-2 dozen bottles, 2
13 For the best and greatest varity of domestic wines, 1-2 doz. bottles of each variety, 2

Fourth Class—Horticulture.

FRUITS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTH.

1 Best and greatest variety Apples, $2
2 Best and greatest variety Pears, 2
3 Best and greatest variety Peaches, 2
4 Best and greatest variety Quinces, 2
5 Best and greatest variety Figs, 2
6 Best and greatest variety Grapes, 2

Fruit Trees, Suitable for Southern Raising.

1 Largest and best variety of Apple trees, $5
2 " " " Pear " 1
3 " " " Peach " 1
4 " " " Strawb'ry vns. 1
5 " " " Rasp'bry " 1
6 " " " Goose'bry " 1
7 " " " Cranberries 1

Vegetables.

1 Best stalk of Celery, $0,50
2 " Cabbage, 50
3 " Egg Plants, 50
4 " Variety of Squash, 50
5 " Peck Onions, 50
6 " Sugar Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips, 1-2 doz. of each, for each variety, 1

BRANCH THIRD.

MECHANICS WITHIN THE STATE.

First Class—Plows, &c.,

1 For the best side Hill Plow, 2
2 For the best Double Mould Board do. 2
3 For the best Cast Mould Board 1 horse do 2
4 " " " " 2 " do 2
5 " " Wrought " 1 " do 2
6 " " " " 2 " do 2
7 " " " Subsoil do 2
8 " " " Cotton Scraper, do 2
9 " " " " Sweep, 2
10 " " " Toothed Cultivator, 2
11 " " " Harrow, 2
12 " " Horse Rake, 2
13 " " Iron Roller, smooth, 2
14 " " " " pegged, 2
15 " " Weeding Harrow Plow, 2
16 " " Farm Gate, 2
17 " " and greatest variety of Agricultural implements, manufactured in the State, by the exhibitor, or under his supervision,

Second Class—Farm Vehicles, &c.

1 For the best 4 or 6 Horse Road Wagon, $5
2 " " 2 do do 3
3 " " 1 do do 2
4 " " Horse Cart, (tumble) 2
5 " " Ox Cart and Yoke, 2
6 " " Wheel barrow, 3
7 " " Dumping Wagon, 2
8 Best pair Wagon or Plow Hames, 2
9 " Cart Saddle, 0,50
10 " Ox Cart Wheels, 1
11 " 2 Horse Pleasure Carriage, 5
12 " Phæton, Rockaway or Top Buggy, 5
13 " Open Buggy or Sulky, each, 3

HAND POWER.

1 Best Fanning Mill, 2
2 " Corn Sheller, 2
3 " Straw and Shuck Cutter, 2
4 " Corn Planter or Drill, 2
5 " Wheat do do 2
6 " Shingle Machine, 2
7 " Pump or Hydraulic Machine, 2
8 " Smut Machine, 2
9 " Churn, 2
10 " Sewing Machine, 2
11 " Sausage, 2
12 " Grain Cradle, 2

Third Class—Saddlery, &c.

1 Best set Carriage Harness, $5
2 " Buggy or Sulky do 3
3 " Gents. Saddle, Bridle and Martingals, 3
4 " Ladies' " " " 2
5 " set 4 Horse Wagon Harness, 2
6 " " 2 do do do 1
7 " " 1 do do do 1
8 " Cart Harness, 1
9 " Plow do 1
10 " Halter and Collar or Pad, 1

CABINET WORK.

1 Best Bedstead, $5
2 " Cradle or Crib for Children, 2
3 " Rocking Chair, 1
4 " Half dozen Sitting Chairs, 1
5 " Centre Table, 1
6 " Wash Stand, 1
7 " Sofa or Settee, 2
8 " Wardrobe, Sideboard or Bureau, 3
9 " Desk, Book-Case, &c. 2
10 " Window Sash and Blinds, each, 2
11 " Pannel Door, 2

SHOES, HATS, &c.

1 Best pair of Gentlemen's Boots, $2
2 " do Shoes, 1
3 " half dozen Brogans, 1
4 " Dress Hat, Silk or Fur, 1
5 " Plantation Hat, 1
6 " half dozen Wool Hats, 1
7 " Straw or Grass do 1
8 " made Gentleman's Coat, 2
9 " Pants and Vest, 1

BRANCH FOURTH--MANUFACTURES.

First Class—Mill Fabrics.

1 Best pair of Blankets, $2
2 " " Felt Blankets, 2
3 " piece 10 yards Woolen Carpet, 2
4 " Hearth Rug, 2
5 " piece Linen, (bleached,) 10 yards, 2
6 " piece Linen (brown,) 10 yards, 2
7 " piece Tow Cloth, 10 yards, 2
8 " piece Osnaburgs, 10 yards, 2

Second Class—Household Fabrics.

1 Best Counterpane, 2
2 " Bed Quilt (Cotton,) 2
3 " " (Silk,) 2
4 " Home-made Carpet, 2
5 " pair home-made blankets, 2
6 " Hearth Rug, 2
7 " pair Yarn Hose, 2
8 " pair home made Silk Hose, 0,50
9 " Wooleen Shawl, 1
10 " Foot Mats, 0,50
11 " piece 10 yards (Negro) Woolen Cloth, 2
12 " piece 10 yards Rag Carpet, 2

Rules and Regulations for the government of the Fair to be held in October, 1855.

1. All the members of the Chowan Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge of membership, upon payment of the annual tax of $1, and will pe required to wear the same during the Fair. This badge will admit the ladies of his family and children under fifteen years of age.

2. Agricultural Societies and Institutions from other States are invited to send Delegates. Such Delegates will be presented with a complimentary card.

3. All Exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles on the ground and entered at the Secretary's office in Reception Hall, at or before 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Oct. 24th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments, and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

4. The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal nor entered under its rules.

5. No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

6. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached with the number and entered at the Secretary's Office; and exhibitors in all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair grounds.

7. Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale during the Fair must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

8. The Executive Committee will use every precaution in their power, for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, and will be responsible only for loss or damage that may occur during the Fair. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

9. The awarding committee or judges, selected for the Fair, are earnestly requested to report themselves to the chairman of the Executive Committee at Reception Hall, upon the grounds of the Society, on Thursday morning, the 25th day of October, 1855.

10. In no case can the Judges award special or discretionary premiums; but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice, and for which a premium has not been offered.

11. The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowance for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over fed animals.

12. Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, that visitors may see the prize animals.

13. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications.

14. the several Superintending Committees will give particular direction to all articles in their departments, and see that all are arranged in the best order possible to lessen and facilitate the labors of the Judges in their examination.

15. The Superintendants will attend each set of Judges in their respective departments and point out the different articles or animals to be examined, will attach prize cards to the articles, or flags to the successful animals after the Judges' reports have been made up and delivered to the chairman of the Executive Committee.

16. Articles manufactured in the State, when brought in competition with foreign articles will take precedence, other things being equal, and the foreign article be entitled to a second premium.

17. No vehicles or horsemen will be allowed entrance on the Fair grounds, except to convey passengers and leave immediately.

18. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition, to keep proper order.

19. No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the subclasses.

20. Animals, when duly entered, are well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed from the grounds, except by permission of the Executive Committee.

21. All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers or inventors, or improvers, or their assignors, to or for whom only premiums for such articles will be awarded.

22. Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it to future purchasers, and also the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels and in the published reports of premium articles.

23. Efficiency, cheapness and durability will be regarded as chief excellencies in every machine or implement.

24. The Marshal and his aids shall give particular attention to the proper arrangement of all articles or animals to the Judges, and otherwise facilitate the examination by the Judges.

25. The track will be open for the trial of harness and saddle horses every day during the Fair.

36. A band of music will be in attendance each day, during the hours of exhibition.

27. An efficient police will take charge of the grounds during the night.

J. F. TOMPKINS, *Sec. of the Ex. Com.*

For the Standard.

SALEM MOB.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having read several editorials and K. N. communications about the K. N. mob which recently occurred at Salem, and seeing the awful twisting and quirking which is made to avoid the consequences of such conduct, I feel it my duty to take notice of some of the false statements which have been made.

The editor of the People's Press makes a great flourish about the meeting held at Winston, and says the object no doubt was to manufacture political capital at the expense of the American (!) party, and to damage the fair fame of Salem. True the K. N's had but few friends in that meeting, but there were some who were ashamed of the proceedings of the mob and voted for the resolutions condemning it. A majority of the meeting consisted of different material, the honest farmers of the country—not men who, a few months ago, would wilfully and corruptly lie in denying that they even knew of the existence of such a party as they then belonged to.

The editor of the Press says he will not sit in judgment on Dr. Riddick's case, but will publish the proceedings of the meeting for the edification of the citizens of Salem. And it did edify them with a vengeance, making them the uneasiest of the uneasy. The older and more respectable ones said that no *respectable* person had any hand in it, which made others very angry and induced them to swear that just as respectable men as any in Salem were engaged in the mob. Webster says a mob is a tumultuous crowd to attack as a crowd This may not agree with the Dutch language and ideas, but this is what is understood by the people of the country. And did they not attack Dr. Riddick? Not by laying hands on him, it is true, for they are not that kind of stuff. They are great talkers, but no fighters. They have never been accused of pugnacious propensities—neither were their ancestors in revolutionary times. The editor says that *in English* the hotel *was* assailed—that is, attacked or set upon; which I have no doubt is correct, for the mobites were set upon it by their masters. In a subsequent article he says the hotel was not assailed, but that every person about it was surprised by the unexpected demonstration of the evening. So much for him.

I come now to the editor of the Lexington Flag, and I know him, and have often seen him when it required as wide a space for him to travel in as his editorials require. We had learned that he had been employed to "spread" himself for Salem, and we expected him to do his best, for the feeling of indignation had got into Davidson, and several of her citizens attended the meeting at Winston. The editor having tried his strength as a candidate in that county, with his party in a majority of several hundreds, and failing, thought it necessary to write mightily and make a tremendous effort to stop the feeling that was getting among the people.

The editor of the Flag connects Cols. Masten and Stafford with Dr. Riddick; but does not make the cohesive attraction so strong between them as was the attraction of gravitation upon him a few days ago, when a certain doctor gave him some experimental knowledge in the science of sprawling angles. By the bye, that was cruel in the doctor, too; for poor Jimmy had enough to make him feel like "grounding arms," without the aid of a fist.

But in the name of a martyred Know Nothing near here we protest against your making your editorials so Long, Jimmy. He has stood two days and nights behind his little counter, spelling out your interminable editorials to passers by, endeavoring to manufacture for himself the reputation of a good reader, which we fear he will never accomplish without better material to practice upon.

But Jimmy asks, "Is this an effort made by these gentlemen, (alluding to Cols. Masten and Stafford,) in concert with their Catholic and abolition allies, to crush out all institutions of learning where the Bible is taught?" That is a bad argument, Jemmy, for a people who now have an abolitionist employed as a teacher of youth. I allude to one of the teachers in the male school at Salem, who has gone so far as to say marriages between blacks and whites ought to be legalized.

But a few words concerning a communication in the Flag signed X. Y. Z. He could not have chosen any letters more appropriate, for they are the tail-end of the alphabet, as he is the tail-end of creation.

His first falsehood is, that the people of Salem were surprised to find an indictment, &c., when in fact they were much troubled to see so many good citizens coming from the country to attend the indignation meeting at Winston. They apologized—said it was only the rowdies of Salem and Winston that made the disturbance; when not a single citizen of Winston was present.

His second falsehood is that the meeting was composed of some 25 or 50 bitter partizans who were anxious to get up a sympathy to relieve Dr. Riddick. Now, two-thirds of the meeting were not acquainted with Dr R.; but they came up, aroused by indignation at the proceedings of the mob, with no other purpose than to put their brand upon those who participated in such outrageous conduct. And the meeting comprised between 150 and 200 persons —not boys nor rowdies, but the good old farmers of the country.

This veracious X. Y. Z. says the people of Waughtown procured the Salem cannon to make some demonstration of their joy at Puryear's election. This is false according to their own statements made at the time; for they went there to annoy a certain gentleman who has been very much in their way the past summer, hoping to deter him from again taking the field.

He says no attempt was made to assail Zevely's hotel, nor did Dr. Z. consider his house assailed. Now, Dr. Zevely was not at home at the time, and has since said he was glad he was not; for no man knew what he might do when excited by having his house and boarders attacked. He is one of the last landlords in the world to stand quietly by and see a boarder mobbed; and if he had been at home I have no doubt he would have resented the outrage in a becoming manner.

The second attack on Dr. R., says X. Y. Z., was made at Mr. Hughs' shop by a young South Carolinian and Mr. H's workmen. True this young South Carolinian, thinking probably that when in Rome he must do as Romans do, joined in the mob. It is also false that Mr. H's workmen comprised the mob, for one of them is a professor of religion, and could not be got into any such scrape.

X. Y. Z. enquires, "who is this mighty Col. Masten?" He says it is true he went to Mexico. Yes, he volunteered and went and did his duty, while X. Y. Z., this great man in *dirty* things, was at home denouncing the war as a damnable one. But why this attack on Stafford and Masten? Did they have any more to do with the meeting than others? No, sir; they knew nothing of it until it was called by others. They then went into the meeting, and in obedience to calls made upon them, they expressed their sentiments. But the mystery is explained by simply saying these gentlemen hold offices in the county, to the great discomfiture of X. Y. Z. and his friends, who have tried their hands before the people of Forsythe and were told they were not wanted; but who seem willing to devote their lives to "the wild hunt after office," so characteristic of almost all Know Nothings.

FRIEND OF LAW AND TRUTH.

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT" DEAD.—Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph, believed to be the oldest inhabitant of Western Carolina, died in Yancey county on the 21st ultimo. She was born in 1747, and was at the time of her death in her one hundred and ninth year!—She joined the church and was baptized by the Rev. Stephen Morgan, of this county, when 85 years old. *Asheville News.*

For the Standard.

To the Stockholders of the N. C. and Western Railroad—To Tax payers and State Bond Holders.

As Colonel Walter Gwynn was selected by the State to make the preliminary surveys for the North Carolina and Western Railroad; and as I have always understood those surveys were conducted by him with that economy, judgment and skill due to his long tried experience; and that his able Report on them had inspired such confidence in the Legislature as to obtain a charter and liberal appropriations to carry on the work; and as I know those surveys would not have been completed in time for the action of the Legislature, had not Col. Gwynn promptly supplied the means from his private purse, and rendered himself personally responsible for the expenses to the amount of nearly $8,000, I took it for granted when the Company was organized, both Stockholders and State, fully impressed with the importance of securing the best Engineering talent of the State to insure the entire success of an enterprize, which, when carried to completion may involve an expenditure of nearly $10,000,000, would, without hesitation have solicited the renewal of the services of him, who had already recommended himself so strongly to their especial consideration by the great and peculiar services he had already rendered, and whose pre-eminent ability as an Engineer has been established by active and arduous engagements in the Internal Improvements of the State during a period of more than twenty years; and whose high reputation is still sustained by his excellent management of the North Carolina Railroad—the interest of which he has adhered to, and labored for, with indomitable firmness and perseverance, amidst many vexations and perplexities involving as they did a great sacrifice of personal feeling.

Judge, then, of my surprise when I heard it intimated that some of the Stockholders, for what reason I am at a loss to know, are disposed to favor the aspirations of an assistant Engineer, who having served some few years under the Colonel, deems himself now qualified to take his place.

This movement seems so unwise I can scarcely credit the rumor. I am sure, however, if there can be any one advocating the substitution of this young Engineer for Col. Gwynn he must have taken a very superficial view of his interest as a Stockholder of the Railroad, as a tax payer, or as a holder of State stock, if he is one—all which interests are deeply involved in the management of this great work.—He ought to know that the ability of a Chief Engineer to build a substantial Railroad with economy depends, not only on his experience and judgment, his firmness and decision, (all which important requisites are prominent in the character of Col. Gwynn,) but also on his power to form a strong corps of assistants to carry out his views and to attend to the details of the work; in which the Colonel will of course have an incomparable advantage over the young aspirant, as he could not only command the "young aspirant's" services if he required them, but could with his discerning judgment make the best selections from many of the aspirant's equals and *superiors*, who have served under him, and whose qualifications have been tested. Whereas, if the young aspirant is advanced to the high position he aims at, his field of choice must be comparatively limited, as there will be few if any of his equals who would be willing to bow at once, and become subordinate to his new fledged honors, howsoever deserving he may be of them. And, therefore, with all his want of experience and decision, consequent upon filling for the FIRST time so responsible an office as a Chief Engineer, he will be unable to strengthen himself with as strong a party of assistants as his untried situation will most particularly require. And thus, without sufficient experience, and unfortified with such aid as he ought under the circumstances to have, he will be called upon for a greater exercise of judgment than is ordinarily necessary on Railroads, in consequence of the many intricacies in the mountain passes, involving perplexing questions on tunneling, bridging, embankments, &c., with the strictest regard to grades, influencing as they do, in so wonderful a degree the working expenses, and permanent usefulness of a Road; to decide which questions very accurate and close estimates must necessarily be made, to trace the best route. And then again, when the road is built, will he not be called upon to act in a branch of the profession, in which, if I mistake not, he must be a perfect novice—the equipment of the road, which will involve a large expenditure? As he certainly never has acquired any *practical* knowledge of machinery, nor can he be acquainted with the relative character and standing of the various work shops throughout the country, never having had any dealings with them, he must necessarily subject himself to great risks of imposition and fraud, and consequent embarrassment and heavy loss to the Company.

In submitting these views of mine as to the expediency of soliciting a renewal of the services of the well tried and highly honored Chief, instead of experimenting on the untried ability of an assistant Engineer who has never yet built a Railroad, I have not made any allusion to salary, because it is a minor consideration when experience and inexperience, tried and untried qualifications are to be considered, as we all know one single blunder may cause a loss to the Company of more than five times the highest salary that would be given.—But as this Western Road is considered an extension of the N. C. Railroad is it not probable that Col. Gwynn would be willing to take charge of the two works with a moderate addition to his present salary, under such apportionments as would be highly satisfactory to the two Companies?

A FRIEND TO THE WORK.

September 10, 1855.

For the Standard.

EUZELIAN HALL, September 1st. 1855.

WHEREAS, The shafts of Death have again penetrated our circle and made a victim of another of our members, Dr. Samuel Jacobs of person Co., N. C., who has been cut down with the flush of manhood and a glow of honest pride on his cheek, and in the full exercise of those powers, the faithful and conscientious employment of which, while among us, endeared him to both faculty and students. Be it

Resolved, That we deeply lament the early removal of one who gave promise of so much usefulness, who possessing a mind of the first order commanded the respect of men of intelligence wherever he was known; whose kind and genial nature won for him the hearts of his associates, and whose many virtues and pure philanthropy rendered his value inestimable to the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That in his death North Carolina has lost a noble son, and the Euzelian Society one of its brightest ornaments; that from the time of his connection with this Society, he lent all his influence and intellect to the promotion of its interests and the elevation of its character, that he was faithful in the discharge of every appointed duty, and ever ready to tender his services when needed.

Resolved, That while his voice is hushed and the light of his eye extinguished in death, much that is admirable and lovely in human nature clusters in rich profusion around his memory, and that his noble example shall ever be held up by us as worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Philomathesian Society with a request that they join us in this mark of respect to the memory of our former fellow student.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and that a copy be transmitted to the Raleigh Standard, Biblical Recorder, Spirit of the Age and Milton Chronicle, with a request that they be published.

J. D. HUFHAM,
JAS. M. TAYLOR,
J. W. MITCHELL. } *Committee.*

AID FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—$160 have been paid to the Intendent of Police of Goldsboro, and by him forwarded for the relief of the suffers by Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth. This sum is to be equally divided between those two towns. From the latest accounts, we have, there has been no abatement of the ravages of disease in those afflicted towns. The same melancholy and heart rending details are still presented.

Golds. Tribune.

NEW ASYLUM IN RICHMOND.—The use of the Catholic College, near Richmond, has been obtained as an asylum for the orpban childern of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

ODE 2 A MUSKEETER.

We trust the King of the Musquitoes will "lite doun" on the perpetrator of this, and send in his bill for damages:

You wiked blud suker, why doant
You urn ure livin sum wa beside
Litin doun on peepel and insurten yure
Long bil to git blud, litin on
Foakses noses, and when tha git mad an
Begin to slap, leave? Have you got no feelinks?
Grate seezer! how yude git poked if you was
As large as sum tu leged blud sukes as is
Round here, wot wares kloas. Whi doant you
Lite doun sli, as tha do, an blade em four
Tha no it, without hollerin all the whyle?

Yur a kannibal! you do a big biznes on a
Smawl skail; you suk more blud owt of a
Feller than a elefant can, an yure smeller
Aint half as long. You walk up foakes
When tha are slepin, an tha swair
Vengens. How du yu wurk it to keap
Yure bil so sharp, without grindin? Whi
Doant yu pek wurms out-oy treas
And ete insex, you long-leged cuss?

What tewn is it yu syng so much,
Goin rowned with yure fethers shott oph,
Seakin whoom yu ma devower? Yu
Seam too be a kontented burd from yure
Syngin, and syng loudist when yure
Hungryist. I shud thynk yud want on
Butes or panty-letts to keap yure long
Leges from being koald thys weather.
Inseck, yure uselis, yu cant chaw, butt
Yure summ on suekin, kaus yu nevir
Git weaned. Inseck, a dew.

FALL STOCK, 1855.

MUIR & STEVENS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.,
(*One door above Powell's Hotel.*)
PETERSBURG, VA.

SINCE THE LATE FIRE ON THE 17TH OF MAY last, which destroyed our Store and stock of Goods, we have taken the Store, one door above Powell's Hotel and formerly occupied by Messrs. Wills, Lee & Brownley, where we have opened a large and entirely NEW STOCK OF GOODS. We have just received from the European Markets by the ships Aurora, West Point, Irene and Neptune, a large and varied assortment of China, Earthenware, &c., &., and from the Northern and Eastern Manufactures, an assortment of Glass Ware, embracing every article usually kept in establishments of this kind. We enumerate a few of the leading articles: Gilt and Plain Dinner and Tea Setts, some of which are very beautiful; Vases, Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, and Glass Ware of all kinds; Bowls, Pitchers, Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salvers, Shades, Salts, Plated and Britania Ware, Castors, Waiters in Setts or separate, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Looking-Glasses, of all sizes and descriptions; Lamps, Girandoles, Bathing Tubs, Japan Toilet Setts and Stone Ware of all sizes. Having purchased our Goods mostly for *cash*, we feel confident that we can sell as low as any other house to be found in this country. Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to examine our stock. We pay particular attention to the packing apartments.

MUIR & STEVENS,
1st door above Powell's Hotel.
Aug. 28, 1855. 82—1m.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and confinement of my Negro Man DENNIS, if taken in this State, or $200 if taken out of the State. Said Dennis has now been runaway about twenty months, viz: since December, 1853. He is slightly bow-legged, with a stoop in his walk and inclined to be round-shouldered, toes turning out a little, has a scar on one of his thighs caused by a snag, of dark complexion, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, aged about 21 years, and weighing when he left about 150 pounds.

Since Dennis has been a runaway, I have heard of his being in Johnson county as a turpentine hand and ditcher; I have heard of his being about Averaboro' as a maker of turpentine barrels and striker in a blacksmith shop; perhaps in Fayetteville or its vicinity, and about Goldsboro. I cannot say whether these representations are true, but I have no doubt he is in Johnson, Harnett, Cumberland or some of the adjacent counties, working about as a free man. I learn he passed in some places by the name of "John G. Williams;" he doubtless has other names by which he has passed during his long absence.

I will give the above Reward of $100 for his apprehension and confinement in this State, or $200 if taken out of the State, so that I get him again. If delivered to me in Raleigh, I will pay all additional expenses besides the above Reward. Letters concerning said Runaway, to be addressed to me at Raleigh. W. GRAY STRICKLAND.
Sept. 10, 1855. 1630—wtm.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Pursuant to an order made at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st day of October next, being he Monday of Superior Court for said County, the following negroes, to wit: A negro woman and four or five children ranging between the ages of ten years and eighteen months.

Terms of sale: a credit of twelve months will be given to purchasers, upon their giving bond with two good sureties, ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash at the day of sale.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, *Com.*
September 10, 1855. 84—w&swtd.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, PERfectly gentle, and an excellent traveller. Also, a new sulky, but little used, and a buggy, together with a good set of harness. For terms apply to

SAM'L T. IREDELL.
September 10, 1855. 84—3tpd.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.
September 10, 1855.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1855.

THE SALEM MOB.

We copy from the Salem "Press" an article which that paper styles a "true statement of the facts" in relation to the mob in Salem.

The "Press" strives to create the impression that the insult offered to Dr. Riddick was unpremeditated—that there was no understanding beforehand in regard to it among the rowdies assembled on the occasion. Now, we learn that it is a notorious fact about Salem, that the contemplated row was known even among the boys of the village, at least an hour before it took place—which goes to show that the whole affair was premeditated and pre-arranged by older heads.

We learn that the language used towards Dr. Riddick was of the most shocking and blasphemous nature—threats were thrown out that if he made his appearance on the street, he would be shot, torn to pieces, &c.—together with oaths and curses—uttered, it is stated, in part by members of the Church—too horrible to be repeated.

The "Press" admits that the rowdies referred to *did* use insulting language towards Dr. Riddick; and this, of itself, was a provocation to a breach of the peace. That paper adds that they did not "attempt any violence on his person"—but it does not deny *that they threatened to take his life in case he made his appearance on the street.*

The "Press" also attaches but slight importance to the treatment of Dr. Riddick next morning, when he was on his way home, and when near the Bank. The fellow Hughes, it seems, according to the "Press"—and some of his brother scamps—only "saluted" the Doctor with "bells and tin pans"—that was all!—they did not leave Hughes' premises. The "Press" is evidently tickled with this part of the outrage; and we think it more than probable that Hughes, who is doubtless a K. N., has already received the thanks of his brethren of Salem for the display he made on the occasion of his "intense American" feelings.

All this took place in the quiet and peaceable town of Salem—an inoffensive, honorable man was insulted twice by assemblages of rowdies, instigated by their leaders and superiors, and his life threatened for no other reason than that he had chosen to think and act for himself in politics! His *crime* was that he had joined and afterwards denounced the Know Nothings! This is "*Americanism*"—is it? This is the party of liberty—the party which puts no shackles upon the mind or body—the party of Americans, of Washington, of free thought! God deliver the country from such an organization, say we! "By their fruits shall ye know them."

Suppose Dr. Riddick had gone into the street, as he had a right to do, and his life had been taken in the fight that would have ensued—upon whose skirts would his blood have been? Answer us that, ye long-faced hypocrites!—ye *good citizens*, who, though ye dare not justify open mob violence, are yet ready to excuse approaches to mob law, and a consequent shedding of human blood.

Look at Louisville!—the blood of twenty naturalized citizens, slain *as the result of the Know Nothing organization*, cries to Heaven for vengeance. It was there that your Order burned and sacked houses, drove and beat naturalized citizens from the polls, and made war, with the bowie and revolver, upon women as well as upon boys and men! We enter our solemn protest against any and every thing which may be calculated to lead to similar scenes in North Carolina. Let men do as they wish in politics—let them vote, or refuse to vote—let them go for their principles, or abandon their principles, or advocate no principles at all—let them be Know Nothings, or Democrats, or Whigs, or anti-Know-Nothings, and sustain or approve whom they please for office; but keep your pistols and your bowie knives, if you have them, in your houses—threaten no man's life for the exercise of his independent judgment in political affairs; and let all stand or fall as the people, actuated by pure motives and governed by reason, may decide. Distant be the day when any other views of the rights and duties of the citizen shall prevail in North Carolina!

The respectable—the better portion of the people of Salem no doubt regret this occurrence, which is calculated, as they must feel, to injure the character of their town. Our remarks are not intended for them, but for those who took part in the mob, or who now endeavor to justify and excuse it.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Internal Improvements held a meeting at the Executive Office, in this City, on Wednesday last—present, His Excellency Gov. Bragg, Pres't. *ex officio*, and Hon. Calvin Graves and N. E. Cannady, Esq.

We learn that there was an informality in the certificate of the Commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company—the certificate not being under the seal, as required by the charter, of the Commissioners; and on this account the Board did not feel authorized to make the State's subscription of six hundred thousand dollars. The Board will meet again, however, on the 20th of this month, by which time it is thought this omission can be supplied; and as the Council of State will meet at the same time, that body, after the subscription shall have been made, will no doubt proceed to appoint the eight State Directors in the work, as provided in the charter.

We learn that the Board, having been satisfactorily assured, by a certificate under the seal of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, that the amount of stock required by the charter to be taken by individuals, had been taken, subscribed on the part of the State two-thirds of the stock of the Company, mounting to a about one million of dollars—the said amount to be raised by the State Treasurer as provided in the charter. The charter of this Road, section 12, provides "that the Directors to be appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements, shall not enter upon their duties as members of the Board of Directors, before the next annual meeting of the stockholders after the subscription made by the State"; and as the next annual meeting of the stockholders will not be held before July, 1856, the Board of Internal Improvements did not deem it expedient or necessary to appoint the eight State Directors.

☞ The "Oak City Guards,"—Capt. Harrison—visited, by invitation, on Saturday last, the residence of Mr. John Rosemond, a member of the Company; where they were entertained in excellent style. The dinner is spoken of as capital, and the day passed off in a pleasing and gratifying manner to all.

The Company left in a special train of the Central Road cars about half past ten—arrived at Mr. Rosemond's about eleven; and returned to the City at six o'clock.

Mr. Rosemond is a Pole by birth, and fought in the armies of his unfortunate country in her last struggle for independence.

We repeat, that we consider Mr. Barringer's *last* statement as establishing the proof that the honor of our country was bargained off at the last Presidential election between the Pierceites and the Romish Hierarchy; and that Postmaster General Campbell is as much the appointee of Pope Pius IX. as if he had been sent directly from that seething cess-pool of corruption, the Court of Rome itself. *Raleigh Register.*

Now, Mr. Barringer—in what the Register rather sneeringly styles his "*last* statement"—emphatically declares that, in his opinion, there is no foundation for the charge preferred by Mr. Rayner, and so often repeated by the latter gentleman and the Register; but that paper, affecting to know Mr. Barringer's mind better than he does himself, and at the same time deliberately contradicting what that gentleman has said on the subject, repeats the charge, on bare suspicion, without proof, and that too in a matter vitally touching the character and the honor of the country.

The Register refers to Mr. Baringer's "*last* statement"—why has not that paper given his other and former statements to its readers? Why are his letters of the 6th and 23d July *still suppressed?*

Will not Mr. Barringer speak out again in this matter? Does he not owe it to himself and to the cause of truth, to publish the *whole* correspondence between himself and Mr. Rayner?

The writer of this article for the Register says he believes the "honor of our country was bargained off at the last Presidential election between the Pierceites and the Romish Hierarchy; and that Postmaster General Campbell is as much the appointee of Pope Pius IX. as if he had been sent directly from that seething cess-pool of corruption, the Court of Rome itself." Now, we are just charitable enough to entertain the opinion that the writer *believes no such thing.* What are the proofs? Why, at *first* they were, that the Pope's Nuncio *predicted* to Mr. Barringer that Mr. Campbell "would be" appointed; *now* they are, that the Pope's Nuncio heard of the appointment before Mr. Barringer did! Why, according to this mode of reasoning the Spanish Government, which is Catholic, and under the influence of the Pope, could be charged with, and convicted of, the crime of murdering Gen. Taylor!—for Mr. Barringer says, in his "*last* statement," that the Spanish Government heard of Gen. Taylor's death before he did. If the fact that the Spanish Government heard first of the appointment of Mr. Campbell, (which information was communicated to the Nuncio, and by him to Mr. Barringer,) is proof that that appointment was the result of a corrupt bargain, then the fact that the Government referred to was the first to hear of Gen. Taylor's death, is proof that it knew he would die, and that it had some hand in causing his death. Such is the logic by which it is sought to estabiish this miserable calumny!

Has not the Editor of the Register seen Gen. Scott's letter, denying for himself and his opponents this charge of a bargain with the Romish Church? No doubt he has. Yet he suppresses that letter, as he is suppressing Mr. Barringer's of the 6th and 23d July.

The Register speaks of the Court of Rome as a "cess-pool of corruption." We are as much opposed as the Register is to the Romish Church, and to the corruptions of the Papal Court, and shall neither defend the one nor offer excuses for the other; but there was a "cess-pool" of broken down politicians in Convention in Philadelphia, not long since, which in our judgment was no better or purer than the "Court of Rome." That "cess-pool" elected as its Chaplain a Yankee abolitionist, who holds the doctrine that *all* will be saved!—that the criminal, red with the blood of murdered innocents, will take position side by side in Heaven with the meek, the unbloody, and the "pure in heart!" That is a specimen, Mr. Register, of the *religious* opinions of your Philadelphia "cess-pool."

NOBLY DONE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held on Tuesday morning last, a resolution was unanimously adopted authorizing the Commissioners of the town to subscribe one thousand dollars for the relief of Norfolk and Portsmouth—the amount to be equally divided between the two cities. A committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens.

Fayetteville, we learn, has contributed about $500—Greensborough about $300; and at a meeting held in Granville last week, some three or four hundred dollars were contributed in money and provisions. Recently, the proprietor and visiters at Jones' Springs, Warren, contributed within a fraction of $400.

The people of Baltimore have increased their contributions to $20,000; and Petersburg, Philadelphia, Boston and New York are adding to theirs. Various towns in the interior of Virginia are sending in contributions.

Savannah, Charleston and New Orleans have sent—what is more important than money—a large number of physicians and nurses.

This sympathy, thus practically evinced, is highly creditable to human nature. The world is *not* all evil, as the misanthropic would have us believe—the good predominates, shedding the light of hope and consolation even over the dark "valley and shadow of death."

WILMINGTON AND RUTHERFORDTON ROAD.

The charter, it will be remembered, originally provided for a Rail Road from some point on the Wilmington Road to Charlotte; but before its passage it was amended, and provision made for an extension from Charlotte to Rutherfordton.

The friends of this important enterprise have been actively engaged, since the adjournment of the Legislature, in raising subscriptions so as to secure the charter; and we are gratified to state that the charter for the whole route has been, in all probability, by this time secured. We learn that the Road has been located from Charlotte by way of Lincolnton to Rutherfordton—distance seventy-six miles. Lincoln County has subscribed $187,000—Gaston $115,000—Rutherford, $68,000—and Cleaveland, $70,000. The sum of $166,000 remained to be raised to secure the charter for that portion of the Road between Wilmington and Charlotte; and we think we have seen it stated that the City of Wilmington has subscribed, or will subscribe that amount. Richmond County, we learn, has subscribed $60,000.

This Road is to run by Lincolnton, and the North Carolina Western Road is to run some fifteen miles north of that place.

We learn that John C. McRae, Esq., of Wilmington, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Wilmington and Rutherford Road. This is regarded as an excellent appointment.

Public Address.—An address will be delivered by Charles C. Raboteau, Esq., at the Temperance Hall, on Market Square, before the Raleigh Typographical Society, at its first anniversary, on Saturday evening next, the 15th inst. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The intelligence from Norfolk and Portsmouth is still gloomy and distressing. We give below, from the Petersburg Express and other papers, some of the details of the pestilence. The papers of Norfolk have all been suspended:

[Special Correspondence of the Express.]

LATER FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Death of Wm. Collins, Esq.—His Brother gone also—Robert T. Scott Dying—List of Deaths—Only two Ministers in Town—The Rev. Messrs. Chisholm and Eskridge improving.

Portsmouth, Sept. 9th, 1855.

Dear Express: The gloom thickens around us, as death goes on mowing down the noblest among us, as well as those of all classes.

One of our best men was buried to-day—I refer to Dr. Wm. Collins, President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company. At all times he was one of our most efficient and valuable men. No man has done more to build up and advance the interests of our town. I cannot here attempt a fit tribute to him. Multitudes far and wide will fondly cherish his memory. He died yesterday at the country seat of the late Gen. John Hodges, near this place, where he had located his family.

His brother, J. W. Collins, died yesterday.

Also, since yesterday, among those who have died, I name John Nash (ship carpenter,) Mrs. C. T. Myers, Mrs. George Topping, Mrs. Jas. Totterdale, and Drs. Howle, Marshall and Smith.

Robert T. Scott, who has had in charge the Provision store, and has been very active is said to be in a dying condition.

The Rev. Mr. Hume of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Devlin of the Catholic Church are the only two pastors in town to-day. They have been constantly engaged since the fever broke out—save a short period when they were, successively, sick.

The Rev. Mr. Chisholm, already reported at the Hospital, is said to be improving. The Rev. V. Eskridge is considered doing well. Yours, &c.

* * * *

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun mentions the death of Mr. Whitten, clerk in the house of Messrs. Tabb & Co.; Miss Saunders, niece of James Saunders, Secretary of the Howard Association; Mrs. Harwood, wife of Henry Harwood; Miss McGowan and Miss Selden, of Smith's Point; Mrs. Bryant, Church street; Miss Cephart; Master Dolin; and Mr. Solomon, a druggist from Baltimore, who was acting as druggist at the Hospital. Also, Miss Mary Saunders, daughter of Mr. Saunders, of the Farmer's Bank.

Miss Andrews, of Syracuse, is said to be quite well.

From ten to twelve cases of small pox are reported to have occurred in Norfolk last week.

The aspect of affairs in Norfolk is said to be truly heart-rending. It is believed on all hands, that every man, woman and child in the place will be taken down before the tide of disease is completely arrested.

The Transcript states that all persons abroad who desire to contribute to the fund for the relief of Portsmouth are requested to remit direct to Portsmouth, to the Mayor, D. D. Fiske, Esq., or Holt Wilson., tre surer of the fund. Portsmouth is a separate and distinct place from Norfolk—and delay and inconvenience may be thus obviated.

Among the contributions acknowledged in the Transcript are $175 from Lancaster, Pa.; $178 from the Episcopal church at Raleigh, N. C.; $1,267 from the White Sulphur Springs, (of which $506 90 is for Portsmouth, the balance for Norfolk); $200 from Hardy & Bro., of Edenton, N. C., and $546 from Lewisburg, Va.

Fever in Suffolk—Terrible Panic—Citizens Flying Honors to the Dead.

Weldon, Monday, Sept. 10.

The Seaboard train is in, bringing distressing news from the Fever District.

Mr. Thos. Riddick, son of Rich'd Riddick, keeper of the Hotel at Suffolk, Va., died at that town early this morning of yellow fever. He had not been into either of the infected cities since sometime anterior to the appearance of the Fever.

The town has been overflowing with refugees ever since the appearance of the Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the death of Mr. Riddick has produced the most terrific confusion and alarm. The citizens and visitors are flying in every direction.

The train of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad came in to-day appropriately draped in mourning, as a token of respect to the memory of their recently departed President, Dr. Wm. Collins, who died of yellow fever on Saturday afternoon last, as stated in yesterday's Express.

Dr. George W. Peete, is much better.

There are 18 nurses now here from Augusta and Savannah, en route for Norfolk.

NORFOLK.

Dr. Philip Claiborne Gooch, who it was thought two or three days since, had so much improved, died in Norfolk yesterday. He was a resident of Richmond, and had many friends in that city.

Mr. Pike, one of the nurses from Richmond, also died at Norfolk yesterday.

The Fever is said to be increasing at Norfolk. The deaths yesterday amounted to twenty-five.

The Fever is abating at Portsmouth. The number of deaths yesterday amounted to twelve.

[Corespondence of the Petersburg Democrat.]

Weldon, N. C. Sept. 10th.

The cars have arrived from Suffolk, and through the kindness of Capt. M. F. Corbett I am enabled to give you the following items of news:

The report about the illness of the wife and children of the late lamented Dr. Collins, is untrue. They are all well, and beyond the reach of the infection.

The fever is undoubtedly on the increase in Norfolk, and only at a stand in Portsmouth because every body there has had it.

There is still a great deal of suffering in both places, and the Seaboard train and Bay boats it is thought will stop running, for they are sinking money every day, and then where will relief to the distressed come from, and how?

The polite gentleman to whom I have made allusions in the first part of this letter as the source of my information, tells me that he was in Norfolk a few days since and saw 600 cases, and in one Ward of the City Hospital he saw 68 lying ill, 40 of whom were dying, and three died while he was there. He saw twelve bodies piled up in one corner of the room, like so many dead hogs, awaiting burials, and among them was the late young Walter Scott, son of Robt. G. Scott, of Richmond.

It looks like a hard case that the dead should be thus huddled together, pitilessly like a parcel of slaughtered swine, but it could not be helped, and the one who would sicken at the recital must think of the circumstances.

Not many, from either Portsmouth or Norfolk, none from the former, have accepted the use of the tents sent down from Baltimore. In fact, although they have been generously offered, I hear of none being accepted at all as yet.

I cannot learn the number of deaths in Portsmouth or Norfolk. This seems now to be utterly impossible. No one keeps any count of them now, nor of the new cases, but Mr. Corbett informs me that language cannot express the state of affairs, nor can actual observation even, impart a correct idea. It is horrid to think about, and far, far more horrid to see.

A mournful sensation was created to-day by the appearance of the Seaboard train in mourning.

The general urbanity and uniform kindness of Dr. Collins, the late beloved and worthy President of that road, had endeared him to all with whom he had intercourse, and his death is deeply lamented.

I learn that the funds of the Odd-Fellows Lodge in Portsmouth, and they had a consideble sum on hand, have been exhausted for several weeks, and still there are suffering widows and orphans there. A sad state of things truly.

Later from Norfolk.

The deaths in Norfolk on Monday amounted to about forty, and in Portsmouth to twenty-three. We give the news from the Petersburg Express of Wednesday:

From the Infected District.

Weldon, Sept. 11.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad train has arrived. I can gather but few items. Scarcely any passengers come up now from either Norfolk or Portsmouth, and the officers of the train have no heart to enquire the sad particulars.

Nothing is obtained from Norfolk, except that six physicians from the North have died. Their names could not be ascertained.

In Portsmouth yesterday, the deaths numbered seventeen.

Robert T. Scott, Esq., a member of the Council, and Keeper of the public Provision Store, died on Sunday night last.

Avery W. Williams, the *nineteenth* member of the Williams family that has fallen in the prevailing epidemic, died last night.

The Rev. Vernon Eskridge, Chaplain in the Navy, and formerly a member of the Virginia Methodist Conference, is extremely ill.

No new cases in Suffolk.

[Special Despatch.]

Thirty-seven deaths in Norfolk on Monday—Names of the Dead.

Richmond, Sept. 11, 10½ P. M.

From the most reliable sources, and not without some difficulty, I have obtained the following list of deaths, that occurred in Norfolk on yesterday:

Theodore Cunningham, Clerk in the Farmers' Bank.

Wm. Moore, son of Horatio Moore, Esq.

Ambrose Dorney, Esq., member of the Howard Association.

At the City (or Woodis) Hospital, the following persons died yesterday:

E J. Mallory, John Granberry, Mrs. Alice Morris, John Keys, Joseph White, Thomas Briggs and Mary Little.

The number of deaths amounted to 37 on yesterday, but the above are all the names I could obtain

Henry Myers, of Richmond, is down with the Fever at the City Hospital in Norfolk.

The Rev. Thomas Hume, of the Baptist Church at Portsmouth, is here, endeavoring to effect some arrangement by which the poor little orphan children in Portsmouth can be transferred to this city until after the epidemic shall have ceased which is now raging.

The Weldon correspondent of the Petersburg Democrat under date Sept. 11, says:

"The peculiar fly that has infested the infected cities curing the prevalence of the fever, and of which I have made arrangements to send you specimens to-morrow, is said to be dying off rapidly in Norfolk. They have got as high up the road as Boykin's Depot, and it is said appear in large numbers in Suffolk.

Whether their death in Norfolk may be regarded as a favorable omen or not, I cannot determine, but it is hoped that the fever has well nigh spent itself, though there are no signs of abatement yet, on the contrary, according to the population, it is raging with more violence than ever. Where, when, and how it will stop, the future can only show. No one believes that one frost will allay it—a dozen, and they must be heavy too, will be necessary, and from present indications, many weeks will elapse before they appear.

In the meantime who can estimate the amount of suffering that will be experienced in Norfolk and Portsmouth? The cry now is not "God help the poor," but God help all, and especially the widows and orphans.

The family of the lamented Dr. Collins passed through this place going South to-day.—They will return soon, and pass through your city on route for Baltimore. They are deeply distressed, and much sympathy is felt for them.

Rev. Thomas Hume goes to-day by the 2 o'clock train to Richmond, on behalf of the sufferers. He has had the fever and recovered.

You will hardly receive letters from Portsmouth, and I fear, too, will be disappointed in getting them from Norfolk, as Capt. Corbett informs me there is no one at Portsmouth to receive and attend to the mails, and it is quite possible the mail train will stop running for a while.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have learned there were 25 deaths in Portsmouth during the twenty-four hours ending sunrise this morning, and a great many new cases.—Thirty deaths were *reported* in Norfolk for the same time, and the fever on the increase.

Among the deaths were Mrs. B. B. Walters (whose husband died lately,) Rev. Vernon Eskridge, Mr. Vermillion, heretofore reported sick, and Mr. H. Ferebe, the superintendent of the county ferry.

The disease is becoming more and more fatal, and still spreading. Where will it spread to? Soon every person living or staying in Norfolk or Portsmouth will have had it. We must wait and see.

S.

Latest from Norfolk.

The latest news from Norfolk and Portsmouth—up to Tuesday night—is as distressing as ever.

There were sixty funerals in Norfolk on Tuesday, and in Portsmouth fourteen deaths up to three o'clock, P. M. The Rev. James Chisholm, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is among the dead; and the Rev. Mr. Devlin, of the Catholic Church, had suffered a relapse, and it was thought could not recover. Walter H. Taylor, merchant of Norfolk, died at Baltimore of the fever, on Monday last.

There has been no case of yellow fever in Suffolk since the death of Mr. Riddick.

A Martyr to Duty.—Mr. James H. Finch, the Foreman of the Norfolk Argus office, died of yellow fever, at the residence of his brother in Petersburg, on Tuesday last. Mr. Finch remained at his post for weeks, and with his own hands performed nearly all the work necessary in publishing the Argus—at the same time giving what attention he could to the sick and dying around him. No appeal of relatives, no entreaty of friends, no consideration of self could induce him to abandon what he conceived to be his duty; but at length, finding that his services could be of no further avail, as all the papers in the two Cities had suspended, all hands being sick but himself, and several of the Editors dead, he yielded to the tears of his wife, and left for Petersburg. He arrived there in good health, was seized in a day or two with the dread fever, and died on Tuesday last, as stated. "Peace to his manes," adds the Express, "for a gallant and noble soul" has gone to its high reward.

THE CROPS.

We make the following extract from a letter of a late date, from a highly intelligent planter on the Roanoke:

"The crops in this section of the Roanoke are not so good as under the circumstances might be hoped. The chinch bug, in the early stages of the wheat crop, did it a serious injury, and the yield is very materially affected. The corn crop has not escaped the blighting effects of their visitation. Where the land was not very rich, or well and constantly refreshed by rain, the injury has been marked. Upon the whole, we shall make an average crop of grain. The tobacco is just now in that state that a continuation of the rains must effectually ruin. The "spot" is making its appearance in many localities.

The health of the country has never been better at this season. I reside immediately upon the Roanoke, and have had no case of onr usual autumnal fevers. The growth of vegetation is forest-like; and if the "miasmatic" theories be correct, we all shall be swept away this fall."

Aid For Norfolk and Portsmouth.—We are authorized to state that Mr. Patrick McGowan, the Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, will receive clothing for children, mattresses, provisions, and the like, and send the same to Norfolk and Portsmouth. The distress in the two cities is very great—there are many children, who have lost fathers and mothers, and who are without necessary clothing. Mattresses, it is stated, are very much needed. Any thing, indeed, which can be of benefit to the suffering poor, will be thankfully received by Mr. McGowan, and promptly forwarded.

The Mobs and the Riots.—A True Statement of the Facts.—It so happened, that on the evening of the eventful day when John Riddick arrived at Zevely's Hotel, (where he always puts up when in Salem,) and was welcomed and treated with the usual civility due an acquaintance and guest, a party, by invitation, visited Waughtown with the Salem cannon, to fire salutes in honor of the victory achieved by Col. Puryear in the late Congressional campaign; and, on their return, passing along the public street, tarried a few minutes, in the middle of the street, in front of the hotels, and gave three cheers for Puryear.—The fact then becoming known, we presume, that Riddick was present, the party, in the excitement or spur of the moment, gave vent to their feelings, by denouncing him as a traitor to the American Party, &c., but *did not assail the house, nor attempt any violence on the person of Riddick*, who was seated in the piaza of the hotel, in company with an acquaintance, where he remained a quiet spectator, until the persons composing the great "mob and riot" departed peaceably on their way home with the cannon. Mr. Riddick then invited his said acquaintance into his room,—and the night passed off quietly.

So much for "mob and riot" No 1.

There was no spy sent into the room, and the hotel was not assailed. Every person about the premises was taken by a sudden surprise at the unexpected demonstrations of the evening, but there was nothing more thought of it,—being at the time considered merely a little frolic in which mostly boys were engaged,—till the "indignation meeting" at Winston, manufactured it into a great "mob and riot." The proceedings of the meeting remind us very much of the shearing of the hog, where there was "a great cry and but little wool!"

As regards the *passing entertainment* next morning, we saw nothing; but learn from good authority, that as John Riddick passed Mr. Hughes' tailor shop, some three persons came out and saluted him, the *Doctor*, with bells and tin pans, but did not leave Hughes' premises. There were no demonstrations of any kind at or near the Bank,—all was peace and quiet there.

These are the plain, simple facts in regard to the Riddick demonstration at Salem. And the reader will please excuse us for devoting so much space in relation to so small a matter.

There are some other points in the proceedings of the meeting, which we had intended to touch, but as this article has already reached too great a length, we must defer any farther comment to a more convenient time.

As the Standared and Banner have published the proceedings of the meeting, and alluded to the circumstances editorially, they no doubt, will also give their readers the benefit of our statement of the "mobs and riots," in substance at least, as a simple act of justice to a persecuted community,

Salem Press.

Governor Shannon.—St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Gov. Shannon, of Kansas, arrived at Westport on the 31st ult., where he was serenaded, and in reply made a speech in which he said he regarded the Legislature legal and its acts binding, and that he would exert his authority to enforce them. He also declared himself in favor of the establishment of slavery in Kansas.

The K. N. papers of this State denounced the President for appointing Gov. Reeder, who, they charged, was a Freesoiler—though Gov. Reeder is a Nebraska man, and took ground in his message to the Kansas Legislature in favor of the right of the people of the Territories to determine the question of slavery for themselves. The new Governor, Shannon, *has declared for slavery in Kansas.* We shall now see whether the K. N. papers referred to will even lay this fact before their readers.

☞ Wesley Whitaker, jr., one of the mail agents on the Raleigh and Gaston road, was badly hurt on last Wednesday evening by running into a deep cut on the central road, a few miles above here. He and another young man were in a buggy, and took the old road as it ran before the Railroad was built and were precipitated down an embankment some 10 or 12 feet The horse was unhurt, the buggy but slightly damaged, and the young man escaped with a trifling cut on his head. Mr. W's ankle was sprained or fractured, and his side badly bruised. He will probably not be able to attend to his duties for several days. We learn that his fall is not the first one into that same cut.

Extract from a letter from a friend in Alabama, dated August, 1855: "As for my own noble old State I am overjoyed to find she is still true to her principles. I hope you will not allow certain politicians in your City (if you can prevent it,) to make a tour to Mississippi previous to her elections—as they have succeeded so admirably in Virginia in converting Democrats to K. N's and in defeating Mr. Wise, that I should really tremble for the fate of Democracy if they were to start in that direction."

Speech of Hon. Aaron V. Brown.—We are indebted to a friend for a pamphlet copy of a speech of Ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, against the organization of the Know Nothings, delivered at Columbia, on the 23d of last month. This is one of the ablest and most eloquent efforts yet made on the subject. We hope soon to find space for it in the Standard.

Another K. N. Victory.—The Republican, Fusion Know Nothing Ticket has swept the State of Vermont. Vermont was once the "Whig Star that never set"—now she is all Know Nothing. Vermont was the first State to nullify the fugitive slave law. K. N's of the South, behold your allies!

Barbecue at Tally-Ho.—A Barbecue, complimentary to Hon. L. O'B. Branch and Hon. John Kerr, will be given at Tally-Ho, Granville, on Thursday next, the 20th September.

Know Nothing Rule—An Insolvent City.—The Philadelphia Ledger shows that the amount in the hands of the Treasurer of that City is only $90,000, while there are about $900,000 of outstanding debts. The most of these debts have been contracted under Know Nothing rule. Thus it is that this vile ism, in the hands of cormorant crews of office-holders, not only injures the character of the country, but entails bankruptcy and enormous taxes on one of the leading Cities of the Union.

☞ The Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania have refused the application of Passmore Williams for a writ of *habeas corpus.* The decision was made four to one. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Black.

☞ We invite attention to the communication addressed "to the stockholders of the N. C. Western Railroad—to tax-payers and State bond holders." It was received on monday last, but not in time for our last issue.

An Officer Cashiered—Aid for Sufferers.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Capt. Philip R. Thompson, of the Second Dragoons, has been cashiered for drunkenness on duty, and disrespect of court martial.

A meeting of the merchants was held last week, at the Exchange, which resulted in raising nearly $1800 for the relief of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Maine Elections.

Portland, Sept. 11.—One hundred and fifty-six towns heard from, which give Morrill 2900, and Wells 26,000. Rced 6000 majority. The Senators and Representatives will probably be Anti-Republican. Election close.

Nurses for Norfolk.

Mobile, Sept. 9.—Fifteen nurses left here yesterday morning, under charge of Mr. Wm. N. Ghiselin, for Norfolk.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, Sept. 11.—The Asia arrived here this forenoon, with seven days later intelligence from Europe.

Her war news consists merely of the details of the previous battle of Tchernaya, which official accounts make out as a decided victory for the Allies.

The Russians had made another attack near the Cemetery. It was anticipated that Omar Pasha will definitely take command of the Army in Asia. There is nothing of importance from the Black Sea or Kars.

Markets.—*Liverpool, Septemb'r 1.*—Dennistown's Circular quotes cotton as stiffer, but not quotably higher, and the market firm. Sales of the week 51,000 bales. Sales to speculators 5000 bales. Exporters 5000.

Breadstuffs.—Brown & Shipley quote breadstuffs as generally unchanged, and market dull. Corn declined one shilling.—Other circulars say corn is inactive. There was a speculative demand at slightly advanced rates.

The weather has been favorable to crops. Lard advanced 6d.

Consols for money are quoted at 91¼.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 28th ult., by N. B. Whitfield, Esq., Mr. John L. Hollan and Miss Letty Kornegay.

DIED,

At Orange, New Jersey, Sept. 8th, after a short illness, Caroline, wife of John R. Harris, of New York, (formerly of this State,) and daughter of the late William Timpson, of New York.

A CARD.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

We are pleased to call the attention of our friends, customers, and the public, to the fact that we have in store our stock of FALL AND WINTER Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which is the largest we have ever had, and as usual, have something particularly nice for the ladies in the Dress Line, and a nice Hat and Gloves for a gentleman—to say nothing about the thousand and one articles which you can find at the store of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sept. 12, 1855. 88—4t.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO MEET at MECHANIC'S HALL this (SATURDAY) evening, at 2 o'clock, for parade, in Summer Uniform, armed and equipped according to law.

By order of the Captain,

HENRY C. SMITH, O. S.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE AT CAPITOL SQUARE, in Summer Uniform, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, 15th inst., at 4½ o'clock, armed and equipped.

(By order of the Captain.)

CHAS. H. THOMPSON O. S.

ATTENTION! D. Q. P's.

MEET AT THE COURT HOUSE ON FRIDAY night the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock, to transact business of great importance.

By order of the

"DON."

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE HOUSE OF ATTRACTION HAS THIS DAY opened with $10,000 worth of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, introducing almost every variety of the newest styles and importations of Ladies DRESS GOODS, and also for Gentlemen's wear, with a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

The above Goods have been bought within fifteen days, which I respectfully ask you all to come and see.

Call at the 3d d or above the late R. Smith's corner, and one door above Evans & Cooke's, Fayetteville St., where you will find gentlemen of the right stripe, ever ready and willing to serve you.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1855. 85—6t.

☞ Star, Age and Pennant copy six times.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that valuable tract of land, with the Mills thereon, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore County, within three or four miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville to Ashboro', and about 15 miles of Carthage.

This property is well improved, and possesses samples of much mineral wealth, and the water power cannot be excelled at any point on Deep River. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as all persons desirous of purchasing will call and examine for themselves before the sale.

If it should be desired, the Mill tract, with fifty acres of land on the south side of the river, all fresh cleared, will be sold separately.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell all my crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Rye, Shucks, Straw, &c. Also, all my stock of Hogs, Cattle, &c., Household and Kitchen furniture.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Call and get bargains, as the sale will be absolute and without reserve. Possession with good title given immediately, in time to sow wheat. WM. M. JOHNSON.

September 7, 1855. 85—1d.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, having taken out letters of special administration on the estate of Elijah Atkinson, dec'd., gives notice that on the 29th day of September, he will sell at the late residence of said dec'd., the following perishable estate, to-wit: about one thousand pounds of Bacon, one hundred head of Beef Cattle, about fifty head of Sheep, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. ATKINSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 10, 1855. 85—1d.

☞ The Carolinian, Fayetteville, copy till day and forward account.

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—

Blea & Bro. Domestics,
" Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Cot. H'd'k'fs.
Laces and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimmings.

Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

NOTICE.

A BARBECUE COMPLIMENTARY TO HONS. L. O'B. BRANCH and JOHN KERR will be given at TALLY HO, Granville County, on the 20th September.

Several distinguished gentlemen are expected to make speeches on the occasion.

The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

September 12, 1855. 85—1d.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—ENGLISH MERINOS, French do., Fig'd and Plaid Cashmeres, do. do. Mousselines, Col'd and Bl'k Alpacas.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.
One door above H. Porter's Shoe Store.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person who will apprehend my two boys EDGAR and WILLIE, and deliver them to me, or confine them in some jail in the State, so that I get them, or Twenty-five dollars for each. EDGAR is 33 years old and weighs 175 pounds, dark complexion and very good countenance when spoken to. Willie, is 19 years old and weighs 160 pounds nearly copper color. He worked two years at the Blacksmiths' trade and can make a good horse shoe and nails. They ran away the latter part of Dec. last, and no doubt Willie is passing himself off as a free negro, and may be striking in some shop.

SETH WARD.

Franklinton, Sept. 12th, 1855. 85—4t.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN AGED FORTY-four years. She is a

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[CONTINUED.]

At Pensacola, Florida, for the accommodation of the custom house, post-office, and United States court, a building of like materials, thirty-five by fifty feet, and forty feet high, to cost not more than thirty-five thousand dollars.

At Cleveland, Ohio, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States court, a building of stone, eighty-five by sixty feet, and sixty feet high, of like floors, beams, roof, shutters, &c., to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars.

At Plattsburgh, New York, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States court, a building of brick, of like floors, roof, beams, shutters, &c., forty-five feet by sixty, and forty-eight feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Alexandria, Virginia, to accommodate the custom-house, post-office and United States court, a building of brick, of like floors, beams, roof, shutters, &c., forty-five feet by sixty, and forty-eight feet, high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Barnstable, Massachusetts, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of brick, of like floors, beams, roof, shutters, &c., forty-five feet by thirty-two, and thirty-two feet in height, and to cost not more than twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section of this act, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon to cover the compensation of architects, superintendents, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title to the land for the site of such buildings, in each case, shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right of tax, or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury of the United States, be and they are hereby authorized and required to credit the secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, in the settlement of his accounts, with the sum of eight hundred and eighty-five dollars, the amount paid by the said secretary of collating, indexing, and superintending the printing of the statutes of said Territory, for the years eighteen hundred and forty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and for arranging, indexing, and in part reporting the decisions of the supreme court of said Territory, under joint resolution of the legislative assembly of said Territory, passed in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officer of the Department of the Interior be authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of John Random, deceased, a friendly Creek Indian (of the half-blood,) for losses sustained and property destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians, in the war of eighteen hundred and fourteen, in such manner and upon such terms as may be just equitable; the amount, when so ascertained, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the heirs and legal representatives of the said John Random: *Provided*, That the amount shall not exceed the sum of five thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed a consul-general to reside in the British North American provinces, with a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, and the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for that object.

For the reimbursement of the Patent-Office fund for moneys heretofore paid out by appropriations of acts of Congress, for seeds, and the collection of agricultural statistics, forty thousand and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For filling up and draining the grounds in the vicinity of the national greenhouses, known as the Botanic Garden; and for walling with brick the creek which passes through the same, twelve thousand dollars.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the necessary expenses of six companies of volunteers called into the service of the United States, by B. Gadsden, Brigadier-General Smith, in the State of Texas, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of War.

That the President be authorized to appoint, during the recess of Congress, to be nominated to the Senate for confirmation at the next session, the register and receiver of the land-office for the Umpqua land district, in the Territory of Oregon, established by the act of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to take effect on the seventeenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized, in his discretion, the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as he may deem necessary to the public service; for which purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 23. *And be further enacted*, That the seventh section of the act of eighteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to an act establishing the mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," be so amended as to extend the allowance for the annual salary of the clerks in the branch mint of the United States at New Orleans, to eighteen hundred dollars each, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at the discretion of the officers authorized by law to appoint, with the approbation of the President of the United States.

That the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized to allow to the secretary of the Territory of Nebraska the difference between the salary of the governor of said Territory, and his salary as secretary, during the period he acted as governor after the decease of, until the arrival in the Territory of the successor of the late Governor Burt, which amount after being ascertained is payable out of the appropriation "for salaries of governor, three judges and secretary" of said Territory, as made by Congress, for the fiscal year ending June thirteith, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the tenth section of act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, approved July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be carried into effect by paying the valuations, ascertained and reported by Messrs. Upton and Summey, and other official assessors, as ordered by the commissioners, under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty five, and eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with interest on said valuations respectively from the date of the said commissioners' orders for assessment; and that the Secretary of the Interior be further directed to fill the blanks in such awards as are on his files, with such amounts respectively as may be established by proof of value satisfactory to him, and pay the same.

For taking up and relaying and renewing so much as has washed away at the sewer along Fifteenth Street west, contiguous to the public grounds south of the President's, three thousand dollars.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the first assistant examiners in the Patent-Office, shall be rated as of the fourth class of clerks, and the second assistant examiners, machinist and librarian, as of the third class.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to settle and adjust the accounts of John Adair, collector of customs at Astoria, Oregon, upon fair equitable principles, taking into consideration the particular circumstances of the case.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the surveyor-general of Washington Territory and the officers employed under him, the same amount of compensation as is allowed to the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the officers employed under him.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That, in accordance with the memorial of the Menominee Indians to the President and Congress, dated the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and executed in general council of the nation, the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Richard W. Thompson, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one half of the amount stipulated in said memorial, and in an agreement of said Indians with said Thompson dated the fifteenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty one, for his services as attorney for said Indians in the prosecution of a claim in their behalf for additional compensation for lands ceded by them to the United States by the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and that the sum so paid be deducted from the annuities when due and payable, that are to be paid to the said Indians under the treaty of the twelfth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the amendments thereto.

For rebuilding and repairs of the building for the branch mint at New Orleans, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For the erection of a building for a court house, post-office, and other public purposes, at Indianapolis, Indiana, fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the President of the United States to contract with Hiram Powers, for some work of art executed or to be executed by him, and suitable for the ornament of the Capitol, a sum not exceeding twenty five thousand dollars.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell the United States court-house and the water-lot belonging to the United States, at Detroit, Michigan, on which the custom-house, post-office, and court-house was directed to be constructed, under the provisions of the second section of the act approved fifth [fourth] August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; and to apply so much of the proceeds as may be necessary to the purchase of a suitable site for said building as is therein provided for, and on which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to erect said building.

For fulfilling treaty with the Chippewa Indians, negotiated February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand, two hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For fulfilling treaties with the Winnebagoes, per articles of twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seventy-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the articles with the Umpquas and Calapooias of the Umpqua Valley, Oregon, of the twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated November eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians, thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Rogue River Indians, per articles of fifteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated January tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with certain confederated bands of Calapooia, Molala, and Clackamas Indians, of Oregon, sixty two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For the increased pay of Indian agents and pay of additional agents authorized by the act passed the first March, eighteen hundred and fifty five six thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the increase of pay to Indian sub-agents, authorized by the act passed March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For pay of three Indian agents in California, per act twenty eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and act passed March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand dollars.

For expenses of the reconnoissance of the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, one thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Wyandott Indians of thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, That the appropriations made for said Indians by the Indian appropriation bill passed at his session of Congress are hereby repealed: one hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For arrearages due the Choctaw Indians under various treaty stipulations, as per report on statement of the proper accounting officer of the treasury, transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the tenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to be paid over or expended for the benefit of the Choctaw nation, as may be requested by the authorized delegation thereof now in Washington, ninety-two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 104.]

AN ACT further to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postages in the United States, and for other Purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—

For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rate above specified; and for a trebie letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postages as above specified shall be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may have been placed by the writers

And all drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, shall charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over, or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp or stamped envelope for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage stamp or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post-Office Department; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the greater security of valuable letters posted for trasmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster-General be, and hereby is, authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct: *Provided, however*, That such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not render the Post-Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 105.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the National Service, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six:—

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and eleven dollars: *Provided*, That the compensation of the chiefs of Bureau of Construction, Equipments, and Repair, and of Medicine and Surgery, be the same as now allowed to the other chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, and that the deficiency be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy-yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. And such further sum as may be necessary for paying to the clerks and other in the Washington navy-yard the compensation authorized by the act approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

That in lieu of two thousand dollars per annum, the maximum of compensation now allowed by law to navy agents, there shall be allowed two per centum commission on the first hundred thousand dollars, or under, disbursed by them; and one per centum on every succeeding one hundred thousand dollars, or under, disbursed by them, until the compensation reaches the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, which amount shall be the maximun of compensation for said agents: *Provided*, That the compensation named herein shall be in lieu of all extra compensation for services of every nature and description, rendered by navy agents, by order of the Navy Department, from and after the passage of this act. *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be constructed to reduce the salary to which any navy agent is entitled under existing laws.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea-service, six hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

That the purser of the navy at Washington, District of Columbia, shall, from and after the passage of this act, receive the same pay as is now allowed by law to the pursers at the navy-yards at Boston, New York, Norfolk, and Pensacola: *Provided*, That when pursers of the navy shall be appointed inspectors of provisions, clothing, and small stores, they shall, while so acting, receive the same compensation as the pursers of the navy-yard to which they may be attached.

For surgeon's necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps, thirty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

To continue the construction of the six steam frigates authorized to be built by an act of the first session of the thirty-third Congress, three million of dollars.

For Steven's war-steamer, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may, at his discretion, apply the said sum, in whole or in part, during the fiscal year ending thirteth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry into effect the "joint resolution respecting the Arctic expedition, commanded by passed Assistant Surgeon, E. K. Kane," or so much thereof as may be necessary, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms including incidental expenses, five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy, for repairs of the same, and also astronomical instruments; for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical, survey, and astronomical observations, ten thousand dollars.

For models, drawing and copying, postage, freight, and transportation, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds in order, for fuel and lights, and for all other contingent expenses of the hydrographical office and United States observatory, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the wages of persons employed at the observatory and hydrographical office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the salary of Professor James P. Espy, for the current fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars; the payment to be made in the same manner and under the like control as former appropriations for meteorological observations.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: Freight and transportation, printing and stationary, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candels for navy-yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriations, labor attending the delivery of stores on civil stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy-agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of the United States Navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and forty-two thousand and forty-eight dollars.

For repair of buildings for the necessary addition and repairs to the works for heating the buildings, and support of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, twenty-five thousand and forty-four dollars and twenty-two cents;

For continuing the sea-wall along the northern water front of academy grounds, grading, draining, and filling in low grounds, and for keeping the grounds in order, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For repainting, caulking, and for other repairs of the floating balance dry-dock, basin and railway, at the navy-yard, Pensacola, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to receive the said works: *Provided*, That it shall appear from the certificates of the officers appointed by the government to superintend and direct in the construction thereof, that the same have been faithfully built according to the stipulations of the contract, and that a ship framished by the contractors at their own expense, has been successfully docked and hauled on and off the land by the railway, of equal or greater weight and displacement than the ships by which the docks, basins, and railways at Philadelphia and Kittery were tested.

For construction, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for contingent expenses at the several navy-yards, viz:—

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For completing cooper's shop and watchmen's quarters; dredging front of basin; dock basin; swear and drainage; removing ledge back of timber shed; paving; flue boiler at smithery; repairs of floating-dock; for a new shell-house, for safe-keeping of shells; and repairs of all kinds, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Boston.—For removing and altering coal-house at smithery; stone wall north side of timber-dock, and filling area around machine-shop and smithery; packing-house and cooperage; rebuilding dock-engine boiler-house; paving area around dry-dock; paving between sheds numbers thirty-one and thirty-three; extension of city swear to sea-wall; finishing coal-house at rope-walk; machinery for machine-shop and smithery; steam-engine and pump for rope-walk; completing the foundry, boiler, and machine-shop, and necessary tools for the same; and repairs of all kinds; two hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars. For this sum required to pay amount due for iron work for engine-house, nine thousand five hundred dollars. For repairs of all kinds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Philadelphia.—For adding sixty feet to ship-house F; roof of ship-house G; wharf number four; dredging channels; repairs of dry-dock; and repairs of all kinds; sixty-six thousand seven hundred dollars

Washington.—For ordnance building, completing cradle to marine railway; extension of boiler-shop; conversion of ordnance to machine-shop; forge-shop for new steam-hammer; shoring ways in ship-house F; lining walls of slip; pavements, drains, and gutters; grading and filling low places; raising roof of brass foundry; fire engine-house; dredging channels; reservior for water; gas-pipes and fixtures; and repairs of all kinds; one hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Norfolk.—For continuing quay wall; reservoirs for rain-water dredging channels; foundry; engine of dry dock; carpenters' work shop; rail tracks and cars at St. Helena; scows, landing-cranes, and derricks; steam-boxes and boilers; pitch-house; completing the foundry, boiler, and machine-shops; and necessary tools for the same; and repairs of all kinds; three hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars.

Pensacola.—For permanent wharf, deep basin and dredging; coping for basin; filling in and paving; and removing sunk caisson; paint shop and cooperage, (to complete;) repairs of cisterns numbers fourteen, twenty-five, and twenty-six; water-pipes to permanent wharf; guard-house at west gate; shed-house; lightening conductors; railway to spar-house; steam-box; fire engine-house; and repairs of all kinds; one hundred and nine thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' houses, number one to thirteen, rebuilding small stables, repairs of warrant officers' houses, guard-house, and building three kitchens, twelve thousand dollars.

Sackett's Harbor.—For repairs of all kinds, two thousand dollars.

San Francisco.—For completing storehouse; completing blacksmiths' shop; completing carpenters' shop; wharf; grading and levelling ard; houses for quarters; and repairs of all kinds; three hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For continuation of basin and railway, four hundred thousand dollars.

For Hospitals:

At Boston, Massachusetts.—For repairs of all kinds, six thousand dollars.

At New York, New York.—For enclosing wall; repairs of buildings and fences; grading and cemetery; machinery; labor and repairs of all kinds, nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—For repairing lower floor of main building; improving wharf property; repairs to furnaces, grates, and rangers; gas, house cleaning, and whitewashing; water rent; furniture, and repairs to same, and repairs of all kinds; seven thousand one hundred dollars.

At Norfolk, Virginia.—For repairs of hospital and dependencies, one thousand two hundred dollars.

At Pensacola, Florida.—For water-closets, lightning conductors, drainage ponds, wall around burial ground, and repairs of all kinds, nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For Magazines:

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For repairs of all kinds, five hundred dollars.

At Boston, Massachusetts.—For fire-proof building for loaded shells, house for unloaded shells and workshop, platforms for stowing shot, addition to storehouse for gun-carriages, and for repairs of all kinds, twenty-two thousand dollars.

At New York, New York.

For gunner's house, at Ellis's Island, machinery, and fitting room for its use, gun-carriage shop, building for stowing gun-carriages, fire-proof building for loaded shells, building for unloaded shells, shot platforms, stowage, and transportation of guns, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

For a fire-proof building for loaded shells, purchase of land, magazine, and keeper's house, and fitting-room for ordnance stores, twenty thousand dollars.

At Washington, District of Columbia.

For a cap machine, (Wright's patent,) rebuilding experimental battery, and fuel for ordnance foundry, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

At Norfolk, Virginia.

For fitting up storehouse for filling, shot platforms, and gun-skids, ten thousand dollars.

At Pensacola, Florida.

For a fire-proof house for loaded shells, fitting-room for ordnance stores, gun-skids, shot platforms, and repairs of magazines, eight thousand dollars.

Marine Corps.—For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers' musicians, and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants; for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers; for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reenlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-four cents.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, forty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

For clothing, fifty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For fuel, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorer; for accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments; nine thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: Freight, ferriage, cartage, and wharfage; compensation to judges advocate; per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; for constant labor, house-rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, advertising, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw furniture, bed-sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, and carpenters' tools, expenses of a horse for messenger, pay of matron, washerwomen, and porter for the hospital at head-quarters, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to permit the Searsy's Island Bridge Company to connect with the navy-yard at Kittery, Maine, a bridge extending thereto from said Searsy's island, at such point thereon as he shall direct, and may permit a right of way through said yard from said bridge in such direction and under such regulations as the commandant of the yard for the time being shall establish, under the authority of the Navy Department: *Provided*, That no expense whatever in connecting said bridge with said yard, or making said way across the same, shall be incurred by the United States; and said bridge and said right of way may at any time be discontinued by the Secretary of the Navy.

For two clerks, or assistants, employed from the commencement of the present fiscal year, in the United States naval astronomical expedition, to be paid as the first or lowest class of clerks, deducting the present rate of compensation, fourteen hundred dollars.

For their compensation for the next fiscal year, twenty-four hundred dollars, or at that rate so long as they may be necessarily employed. And that the salary of the surveyor of customs at the port of Cairo, Illinois, shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, instead of the sum now allowed by law.

For the erection of a marine hospital at Galena, Illinois, fifteen thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way, one hundred feet in width, through the lands reserved west of the navy-yard, Pensacola, be, and the same is hereby, granted to Jasper Strong, George Terrill, and their associates, for the construction of a railroad from the Perdido River, on the most direct and practicable route, to the waters of Pensacola Bay, and the use of any timber, or other materials along the route of said road, and within a half a mile on each side thereof, which may be necessary in the construction thereof; and at the terminus of said road on Pensacola Bay, the said Strong Terrill, and their associates shall have the privilege of erecting a wharf and of establishing a depot for lumber, and other articles, not more than one acre in extent: *Provided*, said road shall be constructed on such line, and the terminus be at such point on Pensacola Bay, as shall be approved by the Navy Department: *And provided, further*, That this act shall not be so construed as to authorize said Strong Terrill, and their associates, to use or destroy any timber which the Navy Department may direct to be preserved for navy purposes: *And provided, further*, That, in the opinion of the Secretary of Navy, the privileges conferred by this act will not be prejudicial to the public interest, or public property.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a like privilege, in every respect, to the grant herein made to Jasper Strong, George Terrill, and their associates, be, and the same is hereby, granted to James Herron, of Escambia county, and his associates, for the construction of a railroad from his steam saw and grist mills, on the Perdido River, through the government lands west of the navy-yard, to the Bay of Pensacola.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall not be so construed as in any case to reduce the pay of the Boatswains, Carpenters, Sailmakers, and Gunners of the navy, from the passage of said act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of continuing experiments in testing Lieutenant Rodman's plan of casting cannon hollow, so as to effect the cooling of the mass from the interior instead of the exterior.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary the of assistant astronomer at the National Observatory, shall hereafter be two thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six:—

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, eight hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundred and sixty one thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California, and Oregon, and back, three hundrek and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For carrying out the contract entered into by the Post-Office Department, under the provisions of the act approved thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, establishing a tri-monthly mail by steam-vessels, between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, via Tampico, sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six:—

For transportation of the mails, in two steamships, from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, and back, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship; and in two steamships, from New York, by Cowes, to Havre, and back, at seventy-five thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to supply deficiences in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year, ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, namely:—

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, five hundred and fifty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundred and two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-one cents.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back, two hundred and forty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and two cents.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty [thirty] six:—

For transportation of the mails, in two steamships, from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, and back, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship; and in two steamships from New York, by Cowes, to Havre, and back, at seventy-five thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, under the contract with M. C. Mordecai, fifty thousand dollars.

For the transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 106.]

AN ACT to organize an Institution for the Insane of the Army and Navy, and of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of the institution shall be the Government Hospital for the Insane, and its objects shall be the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States, and of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nine citizens of the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall constitute a Board of Visitors of the said hospital. The term of office of three of the nine visitors shall expire [the] thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and biennially thereafter on the same day of the year, when they shall be re-appointed, or three other citizens appointed in their stead. The order in which the terms of office of the first nine appointees shall expire shall be determined by lot; and should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term of such visitor. The Board of Visitors, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may make any needful by-laws for the government of themselves and of the superintendent, and his employees, and of the patients, not inconsistent with this act, nor with the Constitution and laws of the United States; they shall visit the hospital at stated periods, and exercise such careful a supervision over its expenditures and general operations, that the government and community may have confidence in the correctness of its management; they shall make annually to the Secretary of the Interior a report for the preceding year ending June thirtieth, setting forth the condition and wants of the institution. The Board shall elect one of their number President, who shall preside at their meetings for one year, or till a successor is elected. The office of visitor shall be honorary and without compensation.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief executive officer of the institution shall be a superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and to receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The superintendent shall be a well-educated physician, possessing competent experience in the care and treatment of the insane; he shall reside on the premises, and devote his whole time to the welfare of the institution; he shall, subject to the approval of the visitors, engage and discharge all needful and usual employees in the care of the insane, and all laborers on the farm, and determine their wages and duties; he shall be the responsible disbursing agent of the institution, and shall be ex-officio secretary of the Board of Visitors; and he shall give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum and with such securities as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the order of the Secretary of War, and that the Secretary of the Navy, shall authorize the superintendent to receive insane persons belonging to army and navy, respectively, and keep them in custody till they are cured, or removed by the same authority which ordered their reception

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the indigent insane persons residing in the District of Columbia at the time they became insane, shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution, and shall be admitted on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, which he may grant after due process of law, showing the person to be insane and unable to support himself (or herself) and family, (or themselves, if they have no family) under the visitation of insanity.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever there are vacancies, private patients from the District may be received at a rate of board to be determined by the visitors, but to be in no case less than the actual cost of their support.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all appropriations of money by Congress for the support of the institution, shall be drawn from the treasury on the requisition of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be disbursed and accounted for in all respects according to the laws regulating ordinary disbursements of public money.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 108.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year, ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six:—

For transportation of the mails, five million nine hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For the transportation of the United States mail over the Michigan Central Railroad, (five hundred and eighteen miles,) from the ninth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the twenty-eighth November, of the same year, five thousand one hundred and seventy seven dollars and sixty cents.

For compensation to postmasters, two million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars;

For wrapping paper, forty-eight thousand dollars;

For office furniture in the post-offices, six thousand five hundred dollar;

For advertising, one hundred thousand dollars;

For mail-bags, fifty four thousand dollars;

For blanks, eighty thousand dollars;

For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars;

For mail depredations and special agents, fifty-eight thousand dollars;

For clerks in the offices of Postmasters, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;

For postage stamps, and stamped envelops, seventy thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For compensation to William M. F. Magrew, for carrying the mail on route number eight thousand nine hundred and eleven, from Independence